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SOURCE Newspapers and periodical as indicated.

SURVEY OF DATA ON USSR FOOD INDUSTRY, JANUARY 1953

[Comment: This report presents a compilation, from Soviet newspapers and a periodical, of information on construction and production achievements and shortcomings in the USSR food industry during 1952, as well as on expansion and development plans of individual enterprises for 1953.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

General

In 1953, production of food products in the Ukrainian SSR is to increase 12.2 percent, as compared with 1952. During the year, 23 newly constructed and reconstructed food industry enterprises are to be in operation. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 46 large enterprises of the Ukrainian food industry are to have been restored or newly constructed.(1)

In 1952, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Moldavian SSR received 2,000 units of new equipment.(2)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Kazakh SSR are to increase production volume 11 percent, as compared with 1950.(3)

Bread-Baking Industry

Construction of a mechanized bread-baking plant is being completed in Medvezh'yegorsk, Karelo-Finnish SSR. The plant is to produce 25 metric tons of bakery products daily. In 1953, construction is to start on mechanized bakeries in Suoyarvi, Pudozh, and Pitkyaranta. Old bread-baking ovens of the Petrozavodsk Bread-Baking Combine and the Sortavala Bread-Baking Plant have been replaced with new conveyer-type ovens.(4)

In 1952, macaroni production in the Estonian SSR increased 3.2 times over 1940 and production of bakery products was double that of 1945.(5)

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Plant No 2 of the Kirovskiy Rayon Bread-Baking Combine in Riga, Latvian SSR, bakes nearly 22 metric tons of "Batony" /long cylindrical loaves of bread/ daily, of first- and second-grade wheat flour.(6) A new flour mill has been put in operation at the Yelgava Bread-Baking Combine, Latvian SSR, and is to produce nearly 45 metric tons of graded milled flour daily. The five milling machines which are being installed in the milling shop will completely satisfy the flour needs of the combine.(7)

A bread-baking plant has been constructed in Tskhaltubo, Georgian SSR. The new enterprise is to produce 25 metric tons of bread daily, which is sufficient to satisfy completely the needs of the Tskhaltubo Health Resort.(8)

The quality of bread produced by enterprises of the Armkhlebtrest (Armenian Bread-Baking Trust) is not always high enough to meet the needs of the consumer. The Leninakan Bread-Baking Plant No 1 and the Yerevan Bread-Baking Plant No 2 are two enterprises which are not meeting state standards for quality. According to data from the examination conducted by the Armenian Administration for Quality Inspection of Food Products, in 22 cases a total of 34.5 metric tons of finished products were rejected at the Leninakan Bread-Baking Plant No 1, and in three cases 1.2 metric tons of bread were rejected and returned from shops of the trade network. Bread baked by the Yerevan Bread-Baking Plant No 2, amounting to 0.8 metric ton, was rejected and returned from the shops. The percentage of rejected products at the above-mentioned enterprises by far exceeds the allowable plan norms. This situation is explained by the low level of production discipline, violation of technical rules, and the failure to follow quality inspectors' suggestions for eliminating shortcomings.(9)

Bread-baking plants and bakeries of Moscow work day and night. These enterprises have increased daily production of city "bulki" /small loaves of bread/ from 400,000 in 1951 to one million in 1952. Daily production of slitted "batony" was raised to 250,000 in 1952 and daily production of "khala" /twisted oblong bread/ to 63,000. In 1953, 30 continuous production lines are to go into operation in bakeries of Moscow.(10)

In 1952, the Ministry of Food Industry Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the production plan for macaroni 78 percent and vermicelli 32 percent.(11)

Canning Industry

In 1952, canned goods production in the USSR was more than double the prewar level.(12)

During the first few days of January 1953, The Daugavpils Fruit-Canning Plant in the Latvian SSR produced 30,000 jars of various canned goods. By the end of 1953, the plant has pledged to ship 17 railroad cars of prime-quality canned goods to Leningrad and Riga.(13)

Enterprises of the Moldavkonservevtrest (Moldavian Canning Trust) produced 9 million jars of canned goods above the 1952 plan. The Tiraspol' Cannery imeni 1 May and the Glinianskiy Cannery imeni Mikoyan produced 4 million jars of canned goods above the 1952 plan. At present, canneries of the Moldavian SSR are producing 100 different types of canned goods, including canned vegetables, fruits, tomatoes, and meats.(14)

The largest cannery in the Moldavian SSR, the Tiraspol' Cannery imeni 1 May, had many interruptions in operation at the height of the 1952 season. Because of disorganization and poor operation of motor transport, up to 20,000 quintals of raw materials accumulated at shipping bases at one time during the season. It is generally known that fruits and vegetables become worthless after long storage.(15)

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In 1953, the Tiraspol' Glass Jar Plant is to be put in operation and construction of the Grigoriopol' Cannery is to be started. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, canning enterprises are to be constructed in Kamenka and the Prut Station.(14)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, almost all the canneries of the Moldavian SSR are to be reconstructed and re-equipped. As a result, the Moldavian canning industry is to produce a quarter of a million jars of canned goods in 1955, which is five times as great as the prewar level (14, 15) and 1.5 times more $\sqrt{160}$ million jars more, according to source 14/ than were produced in 1913 by the entire canning industry of Tsarist Russia.(15)

In 1952, the Krymskaya Canning Combine in Krasnodarskiy Kray produced 1,500,000 jars of canned fruits and vegetables.(16)

The Namangan Cannery in the Uzbek SSR fulfilled the 1952 plan by 10 December, and produced more than 200,000 jars of canned goods above plan by the end of the year.(17)

Confectionery Industry

In 1952, production of confectionery goods in the Estonian SSR was six times as great as in 1945. In 1952, republic production of soft candies and chocolates increased four times and cookies, marmalade, and khalva three times, as compared with 1949.(5)

The Layma Chocolate and Candy Factory in the Latvian SSR produced more than 200 metric tons of confectionery above the 1952 plan.(18)

In November 1952, the Barnaul Confectionery Factory in Altayskiy Kray was put in operation. Recently, construction of the Blysk Vitamin and Confectionery Factory was completed.(19)

Sugar Industry

In 1952, USSR sugar production increased 50 percent over the prewar level; it is to double the prewar level by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.(12)

During the first half of January 1953, the Vishnevchik Sugar Plant in Kamenets-Podol'skaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, was processing 10,000 quintals of sugar beets daily. The plant has pledged to increase this rate to 13,000-14,000 quintals daily by 1955.(20)

The Bel'tsy Sugar Combine in the Moldavian SSR produced 44,000 pud of sugar above the 1952 plan.(21)

The Sugar Plant imeni L. Beriia in the Georgian SSR fulfilled the 1952 plan by 29 November and produced more than 300,000 pud of sugar above plan by the end of the year.(22)

As of 2 January 1953, the sugar processing season in the Kirgiz SSR has ended. As a result of increasing the yield of sugar from the beet, the Kant Sugar Plant produced more than 16,000 pud of sugar above plan.(23)

Tobacco Industry

Riga Tobacco Factory No 1 in the Latvian SSR produced 235 million cigarettes above the 1952 plan.(18)

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In 1952, the Gruztabaksyr'ye Trest [Georgian Trust for Procurement and Processing of Tobacco Raw Materials?] fulfilled the tobacco fermentation plan 103.7 percent.(24)

In 1952, state inspectors prohibited the sale of 14.8 million below-standard cigarettes produced by the Tashkent Tobacco Factory in the Uzbek SSR.(25)

Wine Industry

In 1952, production of the USSR wine industry increased over 1950 as follows (in percent): Soviet champagne 21, grape wine 58, fruit and berry 40, cognac 67, and wine materials 27. In 1952, the gross grape harvest in sovkhozes of the USSR wine industry increased 134 percent over the 1940 level. In 1953, USSR wine industry production is to increase over 1952 as follows (in percent): Soviet champagne 12.2, grape wine 14.2, cognac 17, and wine materials more than 25. In 1955, USSR production of grape wine is to increase 103 percent and champagne 88 percent, as compared with 1950.(26)

In 1953, the Riga Champagne Plant in the Latvian SSR is to produce nearly 700,000 bottles of Soviet champagne. In 1954, production is to be raised to 1,500,000 bottles.(27)

In 1952, the Glinianskiy Winery in the Moldavian SSR exceeded the plan 1.5 times for raw alcohol production, doubled the plan for fortified wines production, and produced 10,000 decaliters of dry grape wine above plan.(28) During the last 3 months [November - January], more than 20,000 bottles of wine produced by the Bendery Winery, Moldavian SSR, were rejected.(2)

In 1952, the Avchala Champagne Plant in the Georgian SSR produced 246,000 bottles of champagne above plan.(29)

The Moscow Wine Base of Glavvino (Main Administration of the Wine Industry), Ministry of Food Industry USSR, has changed its name and is now called Mossoyuzvinnazvod (Moscow All-Union State Winery) of Glavvino, Ministry of Food Industry USSR.(30)

In 1952, the Alma-Ata Champagne Plant in the Kazakh SSR filled 391,000 bottles of champagne which are to undergo controlled fermentation for 3 years. During the year, the plant shipped more than 22,000 bottles of prime-quality wine to trade organizations of the republic.(31)

Other Industries

The Moscow Food Combine imeni Mikoyan produces as many as 50,000 portions of canned concentrated dinner foods hourly. The combine produces nearly 130 different types of products: "kashe" [buckwheat and other types of gruel], canned cabbage soup, "rassol'nik" [soup with pickled cucumbers, chicken giblets, and greens], borshch, "solyanka" [casserole dish of cabbage and fish], hors d'oeuvres, "kisel" [cornstarch dessert with fruit or berry juice] with natural juices, marinated vegetables, mushrooms, fruits, dry breakfast foods, and coffee beverages. Canned concentrated foods are prepared for eating by the consumer in 15 or 20 minutes.

Fresh vegetables, prime-quality fats, and seasoning go into the preparation of canned dinner foods. The combine processes more than 50 metric tons of groats daily. Production of food concentrates has been mechanized.

Food and special stores of Moscow receive 7 to 8 metric tons of products daily from the food combine. Nearly ten railroad cars of food concentrates are shipped daily to cities and villages of the country.(32)

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In 1953, the Tbilisi Soft Drinks Plant in the Georgian SSR is to produce 200,000 liters more lemonade than in 1952.(33)

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